The Washington Times

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FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1911. SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL

JUNE CIRCULATION.

1				follows:	
2		12		22	
8		13		23	
		14		24	51,15
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7		17	55,333	27	50,78
8	50,769	18 1	Sunday	28	52,07
9	61,332	19	50,549	29	51,49
20	53,117	30	\$1,316	20	52,466

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (daily) during the month of June was 1,165,769, all copies left over and returned being eliminated. This number, when divided by 26, the number of days of publication, shows the net daily average for June to have been 44,837.

The net total circulation of The Washington Times (Sunday) during the month of June Was 186,519, all copies left over and returned by agents being eliminated. This number, When divided by 4, the number of Sundays during June, shows the net Sunday average for June to have been 41,706.

Entered at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second class matter.

Maybe it's the Tobacco trust that's

Atwood did circle the Washington day it rained.

Dr. Wiley is in a position to wreak He might set on his poison squad to babies.

In going to John Arbuckle to secure the question as to which is Mahomet

and which the mountain.

Now that Pauline Wayne has a necessary protection and conveniences

It is reported that a seagull in the learn the art of conversation in Wash-

The infant mortality in Washington during the week ended July 8, while sideration.

Former Special Ambassador John pastures. Hays Hammond is on his way back to this country, but he will stop a while on the Massachusetts shore and think it all over at his leisure.

to the exhibition of labor-saving devices yesterday, but found nothing which would enable him to give the floor to two speakers at the same time.

A new double-track electric railway is to be established in Washington. But it will operate only underground between the Capitol and the Senate and House office Juildings. General Harries would not consent to a more extensive

The death of Thomas E. Shoemaker, veteran butcher and a member of the well-known Georgetown family, removes the only survivor of those who occupied stalls in the old Northern Liberty Market, which was burned under the rule of Mayor Shepherd.

The announcement of the approaching marriage of Richard Edward Blacque Bey to an American girl, is of peculiar have changed when they read that one tradiction in terms that the case only interest to Washingtonians, as his father was Turkish minister to Washington during the Administration of President Grant, and the bridegroom-to-be was born in this city.

One of the finest examples of tempering justice with mercy in local judicial history was displayed by Justice Anderson yesterday in paroling the administration building. This repre- are not only in keeping with the times forgery. A fine humanitarianism was also shown in the same case by the interest taken in the woman's welfare by Mrs. Wiley, Mrs. Roberts and Mrs.

that it is fighting alone for summer Saturday nights closing, in order that employes may have at least Saturday nights for recreation. Every thoughtful shopper and especially those who now enjoy a whole afternoon's rest on Saturday should heed this appeal and plan to do the week-end buying before six o'clock on Saturday.

We presume it was Emil Kuhn's experience as a menicipal employe in Pittsburg and not as an elevator man in the House Office Building which caused the Commissioners to accept him as thoroughly qualified to fill the office of dog catcher for the District of Columbia. Mr. Kuhn comes to the job with the recommendation of Representative Burke of Pennsylvania, and succeeds the late Samuel Einstein. If he holds the place as long as his predecessor he'll be eligible to membership in the Oldest Inhabitants' Association before he quits.

The announcement that 130 young men and women have just been admitted to who desperately ended the unequal he has had since the party set out from the bar in the District of Columbia is struggle, of luckless Otway who literalone of the best possible arguments for ly starved to death? Perhaps their first Washington's educational facilities. Nowhere in the country is so much encouragement held out for the boy or times have changed in more than one girl who has to work for a living, but way. We are not yet overcome with a Four Changes In the who is ambitious to be a lawyer or doctor. Here the hours of school are so arranged that it is possible to earn a livelihood and take a course at a medical or law college at the same hand, there is a wider market for those H. Oliver on account of disabilities, the

deserves serious consideration. We refer to his admonition for restriction of smoking in public places. Now, as a matter of fact, there are still left in the world a few dear old-fashioned people who actually object to the odor of tobacco smoke, and their strange prejudice is entitled to consideration. The way smokers have monopolized hotel dining rooms and restaurants, for instance, is an imposition on good nature. There ought to be one place in such a city as New York or Washington where one who objects to smoke could eat a meal that isn't flavored with nicotine.

MILK FAMINE.

Washington is in the throes of its annual milk famine. Drought, we are told, has ruined the pastures, and subsequent lack of green grass has curtailed the milk-producing qualities of and important point. He says: the cows. As a result, citizens of Washington must suffer. The hardship will the great sedentary class of little pu-Although it hasn't yet been mentioned, we may expect any day now to learn that prices will have to be advanced.

This condition is almost certain to develop in July or August every year as long as the industry of producing milk is kept on its present unbusinesslike basis. Unfortunately, the District subnormal and yet is compelled by law to attend school. The solution of this problem has been found in the open-air remedy. Relief lies with the former school. remedy. Relief lies with the farmer, and the farmer doesn't show much inclination to apply it.

There are two fundamental causes for the annual shortage of milk. The first, and most potent, is that milk is a by-product of the ordinary farm. The chief interest of the farmer is the production of vegetables and fruit. He keeps a few cows, primarily for the secretly at work to undermine Dr. purpose of providing his own fertilizer, and incidentally he sells milk to his nearest city. He feels no obligation Monument, didn't he? And the next to conserve and increase the city's milk supply. Milk is a side-line. If he has plenty he sells it. If he has little he a fearful vengeance on his enemies. isn't much concerned about thirsty city

The second fundamental cause of the famine is the farmer's selfishness. He his testimony, the sugar probe raises strives ever for a temporary large quantity of milk. He breeds and feeds his cows with the idea of increasing their output of milk, and with but shower bath, it is hoped that Dr. little regard for their general health. Wiley's goat will be supplied with all He gets more milk at times than he would get otherwise, but his cows are easy victims of disease and are shortlocal Zoo has learned to talk. It is not lived. A few years ago he discovered surprising that even a sea bird should there was usually a scarcity of milk in the winter, so he raises fall calves instead of spring calves, thereby getting more milk per cow in winter than during the week ended July 8, while in summer. This practice alone has STRANGE MINISTRY TO "A women, for they have no fur not extraordinary, perhaps, in view of in summer. This practice alone has STRANGE MINISTRY TO "A women, for they have no fur not extraordinary, perhaps, in view of in summer." the heat, yet calls for very earnest con- probably contributed as much to the summer shortage of milk as the poor

OF POETRY.

who look down from Elyseum must fear of punishment in case its desperate Missouri valleys. wonder greatly at the way things efforts should fail, is so plainly a conof the tuneful choir here on earth is needs to be stated. The social science them them able to make a public bequest of \$100, of this more humane and enlightened 000. Such is said to be the value in period realizes that disease should be the dross of the market place of the real estate which James Whitcomb counteract the tendency to suicide by Riley has deeded to Indianapolis as a giving new hope and courage to the site for a public school library and victims of misfortune and melancholia sents the value of the golden day but are meeting with increasing sucdreams which the alchemy of a divine cess. The punishment and disgrace infancy and the appreciation of readers cident to a failure to carry out a suifancy and the appreciation of readers have turned into money. He is one of those who have given a strongly affirmative answer to the bromidic into monity "These literature para". He is one of the content of the long history of punitive measures, except to strengthen the long Band, Soldiers' Home Band, Soldiers' Home Band, Soldiers' Home Band, Soldiers' Home Band, Soldiers' A local department store announces firmative answer to the bromidic inquiry, "Does literature pay?" He is resolution of the would-be suicide in not the author of any harrowing best making his effort effective. The futility sellers, whose mise en scene is some of legislative restraints is further apmythical Zenda-whose crimson narra- parent when we consider that we must tive is distinguishable from a yellow- enter into that twilight zone of insanback novel only in the detail that it has ity which even the experts are very a chromo for a cover. He has not ap- far from having reduced to an exact plied the methods of the Westminster science. Catechism to financial problems, like "Coin" Harvey, nor dipped the white to a mind diseased." plume of Navarre into an ink well and called the result a romance. He has sung his simple, heart-felt lays right out there in Indiana, painting life as he saw it, largely viewed with the naive faith and joy of childhood.

must be the thoughts of the sublime scientific exploration of the Aleutian rhapsodist who sold his "Paradise Lost" for \$75, of the penniless Chatterton from the expedition today, the first word guess will be most accurate of all: the crass materialism, although this be, indeed, an era of commercial and industrial achievement, and, on the other

ceived as a choice bit of humor, but it bean, or even the Victorian period. nevertheless contains one suggestion that Riley sang from his heart songs which went to the heart, and therein lies the answer.

OPEN AIR SCHOOLS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Because of the remarkable success of Washington's one open-air schoolroom last year, special interest will be felt here in the address of Dr. Leonard P. Ayres before the National Educational Association at San Francisco yesterday. Dr. Ayres is an agent of the de-REASONS FOR THREATENED partment of hygiene of the Russell Sage Foundation. While his statements of the good results obtained in various cities in recent years with open-air schools are not surprising to any one who has followed this public school innovation, he makes one distinctly new

fall with particular severity on infants. pils. It means that compulsory education under modern city conditions spells for many children compulsory diseases. This awakening is very recent. Ten years ago, at the meeting of the National Educational Association, not one paper was devoted to considering the physical health of school children. In this year's meeting twenty-six addresses are devoted to that problem. Compulsory education has brought school men face to face with the problem of what to do for the child who is physically

Here is something for us to think about, and something for school officials everywhere-Washington included lives in Washington, at 214 First street -to give prompt and effective atten- southeast, tion. We have gradually been strengthening our compulsory education laws comforts of civilization and became a without giving any consideration to unit in the life of the Indians for the what Dr. Ayres calls "compulsory dis- cause of science. She slept in their eases." Now that the way has been pointed out, Washington school officials, thought, their beliefs, their ideals, and in common with those of other cities, their native institutions. cannot ignore it. It requires but a Much of her work had been accommoment's reflection to realize that soplished at the time she had gone to
visit Sitting Bull. It was at his reciety is imposing a frightful injustice quest that the visit was made, upon a diseased or "subnormal" child who had been called the "Attila of the when it says to him, "You must go to thinly settled West," and the "red desschool," and then puts him in a room where his impaired health is bound to ed his tent few words were spoken. be made worse.

Right here in Washington we have been given a wonderful demonstration lows: of the beneficial effects of an open-air schoolroom on subnormal children. In To "Younger Sister." the last three years a number of other dren in the District's schools should be forced to attend school in unhealthful has driven us from our homes. infinitesimal when compared with the fight. health and lives of the children for hunt. whom it is incurred.

MIND DISEASED."

It seems strange beyond belief that Of course, there are dairy farms op- in this enlightened twentieth century wear it. I do not want you to forget. erated primarily for the purpose of pro- there should be found anyone who be- Ta-tan-kah-yo-tan-kah has spoken." ated, such disasters as the present down of a cherry tree and the theft of plains. "famine" are bound to occur with more goods valued above 5 shillings. It A DONATION OF \$100,000 OUT buried at the cross-roads, with a stake laughingly remarked Miss Fletcher. driven through his body.

relieved and not penalized. Efforts to

Statute-tinkering will not "minister

Get Thousand Animal Specimens In Aleutians

One thousand specimens of animals 200 of them mammals, have been secured What would Grub street say? What by the Smithsonian expedition sent on a Islands.

Secretary Walcott received a telegram Seattle nearly a year ago. The party will prosecute its search for new speci-mens in and around Nome, Alaska. Those in the party are A. C. Bent, Rolla H. Beck, and Fred McKenzie.

District Drivers' Force

Following the retirement of Driver J. medical or law college at the same time. The result is good for the scores of young people who take advantage of the opportunity and for the city, which benefits from the fact that the young people come here to get their education.

It was to be expected that Dr. Wiley's anti-smoking propaganda would be re-

"Pity Our Women, They Have No Future," Plea of Sitting Bull That Led Miss Fletcher to Devote Life to Cause of Indian

Woman of Science Tells Of Life Among the Red-

skins.

WAS LITTLE SISTER IN THEIR TEPEES

Studies In Boston Given Up For Scientific and Humanitarian Causes.

Sitting Bull sat haunched before the fire in his tee-pee. At his right, and near the entrance to the wigwam, reclined an Indian

woman of unusual beauty-his squaw. Her head rested on her left hand, and the jeweled bangles that adorned her arm caught and reflected the play of the fire light. A daughter of the palefaces occupied

the place in the tent set spart for friends and strangers. The Indians in all that region called her "sister." To the world of science she was Miss Alice Cunningham Fletcher, eminent archaelogist and ethnologist, who now

More than thirty years ago Miss Fletcher voluntarily threw aside the teepees and shared their food. She studied their language, their mode of

perado of the plains," had a message for her. For a time after sne had enter-What conversation there was related only to the most trivial events of the hour. Then Sitting Bull spoke as fol-

Sitting Bull's Plea

"You are not of my people, but you cities have had similar demonstrations. have become our younger sister. Your sleep in their tents, and share their There is no reason why subnormal chil- people have done my people much buffalo. No longer can we hunt. He ed to get among them, and I was dequarters. The additional expense is have fought, but we can no longer to me that there might be an awful to do the women's work. You are a woman, I want you to have pity for my women, for they have no future. Taking a ring from the finger of his right hand, Sitting Bull held it toward

"I want you to take this ring and

ducing milk, but the bulk of the city's lieves that the depressed unfortunate "The whole sad story of the Indian ducing milk, but the bulk of the city's lieves that the depressed unfortunate supply comes from farms where the who contemplates suicide can be re- is summed up in those words of Sit- "I had a principal business is the raising of agristrained by legislative enactment. It tiag Bull," said Miss Fletcher yesterabout seventy miles north of the prescultural products. Even on the dairy is an emanation of that misguided day. "I could not give it to you more cultural products. Even on the dairy is an emanation of that misguided day. "I could not give it to you more about seventy miles north of the presentation of thought which would make eloquently. Every aspect of the Indian did not want to approach them from a milkers to the detriment of their genover human nature by the multiplicity
eral health, and of raising fall calves,
of statutes. It belongs to that period
the strange to the white man, and
this strangeness has been magnified by
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did not want to approach the from a did not want to approach the from a did not want to approach them from a
did not want to a is too common. In short, the whole in the history of the criminal law when the mists of prejudice and the conflict anything with a friction in it. milk-supply system is uneconomical, there were 160 offenses which carried of interests between the races. We Makes Trip Alone As long as it continues as now oper- the death penalty, including the cutting have had much to atone for in our

"My interest in the Indians goes back harks back to the vindictive and un- more than thirty years. I presume I sympathetic era when the suicide was am becoming old, but I don't propose, if I can help it, to become fossilized." "The conditions that took me into the That a mind so abnormal as to de- work quite antedate the conditions of termine upon self-destruction could be today among them. My primary inter-The souls of poets, dead and gone, restored to health and reason by the archeological remains in the Ohio and est began while I was studying the

"My knowledge of the Indians was purely academic. I knew nothing of them or the Government attitude toward them. I sought for information contreatment by the ernment and its agents, and what

What's on the Program in Washington Today.

(The Times will be pleased to announce meetings and entertainments in this column.)

will meet tonight: Royal Arch Chap-ter, Eureka, No. 4, business; Eastern Star Chapters, Takoma, No. 12, and Star Chapters, Takoma, No. 12, and Cathedral, No. 14.
The following I. O. O. F. organizations will meet tonight: Lodges, Metropolis, No. 16, degree work: Central, No. 1, regular business: Rebekah Lodge, Dorcas, No. 4, installation of officers. Special session, Alexandria Circle, No. 428, protected Home Circle, tonight. Meeting of Seneca Tribe, No. 11, I. O. R. M., 316 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, tonight.

R. M., 316 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, tonight.

Meeting of Mineola Tribe, No. 14, I. O. R. M., Masonic Hall, Anacostia, tonight.

Meeting of Idaho Council, No. 1, degree of Pocahontas, Twelfth and H streets northwest, tonight.

Meeting of Camp, No. 4, Patriotic Order of Americans, 623 Louisiana avenue northwest, tonight.

Meeting of Camp, No. 10, Patriotic Order of Americans, Odd Fellows Hall, Georgetown, tonight.

Mecting of Capital Council, No. 25, Jr. C. U. A. M., 419 Tenth street northwest, tonight.

Amusements. Columbia-Columbia Players in "The Barrier," 8:15 p. m.
Cosmos—Continuous vaudeville, 1 to 11

p. m.
Chew Chase Lake—Dancing and music by section of Marine Band.
Glen Echo Park—Dancing and music by section of Soldiers' Home Band.
Luna Park—Midway attractions.
Arcade—Motion pictures, bowling, and Arcade—Motion pictures, bowing, and pool.

River View—Dancing and other amusements; boat leaves Seventh street wharf 10 a. m. and 2 and 7 p. m.

Colonial Beach—Boardwalk, bathing, and other amusements; steamers leave Seventh street wharf daily except Monday, 9 a. m.; Saturday, 2:30 p. m.

Marshall Hall—Steamer Charles Macalatta leaves Seventh street wherf 10 ester leaves Seventh street wharf 10 a. m.; 2:30 and 6:45 p. m. daily. Stops made at Mt. Vernon. Steamer St. Johns leaves Seventh street wharf for forty-mile trip on the Po-tomac, 7 p. m.

Sketch of Mrs. Fletcher's Career With the Indians

Alice Cunningham Fletcher was born in Boston in 1845. Her early education was gained in private schools in her native city. She became interested in the science of archaeology and joined the field forces of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology in Cambridge, Mass.

While engaged in archaeological research she took up the Indian rights question. She lived for years with the Omaha tribe. She was instrumental in procuring land in severalty to the Indians by the act of Congress of August 7, 1882. She also influenced the passage of the severalty act of February, 1887. In 1883-4, as special agent of the Government she allotted the lands to the Omahas. She allotted the Winnebago tribe lands, 1887-8, and the Mez Perces tribe lands, 1889-92.

In 1893 she had charge of the anthropological department of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. She has traveled among the Indians from Alaska and the Alentian Islands to the Mexican border. She has had the administration of a half million acres of land, and has been instrumental in providing 5,000 homes for the In-

She has held the Thaw fellowship in the Peabody Museum since 1891, is a former president of the Anthropological Society of Washington, an officer of the Archaeological Institute of America, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; was vice president in 1896 of the American Folk Lore Society, and has written a number of books on Indians, the most important being "The Hako," a description of the Pawnee cere-

Government is organized to do. So far as the Government is concerned, the conditions that existed then hold good today. The Government's scheme of guardianship for the Indian is purely a theoretical one.

"I suppose it was the enthusiasm of ignorance that made me propose to Prof. Frederick Ward Putnam, of the Peabody Museum, at Cambridge, Mass., that I go and live with the Indians, food. Like the case of the fool rushing The paleface has killed our in where angels fear to tread, I wanttermined to do it. It never occurry In the past the Indian had to chasm, impossible for me to bridge, He had to fight. Now we have between me and the people whose daily lives I intended to share. "Both Professor Putnam and Lewis

"Both Professor Putnam and Lewis H. Morgan, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, tried to dissuade me. They told me my plan was unheard of; as impossible as it was chimerical. They tried to cool my enthusiasm with ridicule." Miss Fletcher laughed heartily ocer the remembrance of the discouragements her friends tried to pile up in the path of her ambition. "However, with all their lugubrious forebodings, I had my way, and I am yet alive," she added.

To Join the Indians.

"There were no railroads through that country in those days. General Crook.

learned determined me to do all that lay in my power to correct the wrongs that were being heaped upon them.

Working For

Humanity's Sake.

"Indian work is humanitarian work, and humanitarian" work is not what a Covernment is organized to do So far.

Government is organized to do So far.

Eyes,' which was not her tribal name She was a very brilliant woman. I had met her before, and it was to her home I went when I began my life among the Indians. I soon found that everywhere the Indians were in a state of unrest.

"A few years before my advent the onkas, who are closely related by th linguistic and tribal ties to the Ponkas, who are closely related by both linguistic and tribal ties to the Omahas, had been forcibly removed by Omahas, had been forcibly removed by the Government from their home on the Niobara river and given new homes in the Indian Territory, now Okiahoma.

"This action on the part of the Government was a mistake, and it was a mistake followed by tragic consequences to the Indians. It was a mistake in boundaries. The Ponka reservation should have been in the Sloux clouds of dust rose as the horse gallopreservation. The change in climate ed on, and the rider was waving somereservation. The change in climate

held and claimed by the Omahas as their own. In 1855 they ceded their hunting grounds to the Government. retaining only a certain tract for their own use. There were in the tribe then, own use. There were in the tribe then, as there are now, about 1,500 people. Ponkas Had Been

There For Centuries.

"The Ponkas had been on their lands their old home in the summary manner which the Government adopted made them resentful. that sat at every Indian fireside was uncertainty regarding the future move-

When I reached the camp of the Omahas I found that everywhere the Indians were in a state of unrest. Trickery in dealing with them had placed them and their homes at the agents and their partners in land spec-"My eyes were opened to the shame

Makes First Trip Alone to Join Friendless Tribe.

SITTING BULL'S RING PRESENTED AS TOKEN

"Severalty Land Act Atones For Much of Government Wrongs," She Says.

of the whole situation when I read the book of treaties between the Government and the Indians for the first time. Right and left the Indians were being shamelessly robbed of their interests in the land. The responsibility rested with the Government. I determined that there must be some legislation that would assure the Indian his rightful

"My first move on Congress was a queer little petition which I had gotten up. I sent it to Senator Morgan in Washington. After a time I heard that it had been received and ordered printed, and you know what that means. I never knew what the word 'waiting' never knew what the word 'waiting' meant. There I was between the Government on the one side and the Indians on the other, and nothing was being done to correct the abuses which

the latter were enduring.

"I said, 'I'll go to Washington and I'll see what has become of that bitter cry I have sent.' So I came to Washington and I saw the men into whose hands the interests of the Indians had been intrusted It. been intrusted. It was the first time been intrusted. It was the first time anyone had come to them straight from the field. The treatment of the Ponkas was a concrete case. I argued and pleaded with Congress. I spoke in many churches

Efforts Are Crowned With Victory.

"The first victory was the passage of the Omaha bill in 1882, by which land was apportioned to the Indians in the ratio of 190 acres to the head of the family, eighty acres to all members over eighteen years old, and forty acres to all under that age. It was not what I wanted, but it was a start. In many ways the bill was defective. The fight for justice continued and in 1887 we got the

clouds of dust rose as the horse gallop-ed on, and the rider was waving somecaused a death rate among them of thing above his head. It was a tele-nearly 30 per cent.

"Most of the country now known as that the bill had become a law.

the State of Nebraska, which is the Omaha Indian name for the River Platte, had, for many generations, been pear, for I was soon surround by Inheld and claimed by the Omahas as and palms turned toward the sky-the Indian sign of blessing. I shall never forget that scene. One old Indian came me and said, holding his hands above me.
"You saw the day coming and it is

That scene repaid me for all the trials and disappointments, and for the hopes and discouragements. Ye for centuries, and to be forced from have passed but sometimes when I go their changed condition, when I visit in the homes of the children of many of those who have died, and look over the rows of neat cottages with white curtains at the windows, with pianos and sewing machines and all that goes to make the home ideal, I am glad that I things about.

"I have crossed the plains a number of times with the Indians. Never have I found them anything but a courteous

dian tee-pee as in a Washington draw-Today the Indians are peaceing room. Today the Indians are peaceful, and, in a way, contented. They have adjusted themselves to the changed conditions. The day of shotgun legisla-tion has gone forever. We of the East have much to regret, but had as we have been to the Indians, sorry and sorrowful as has been our record, the passage of the severalty act and the just recognition of the Indians' rights was a magnificent bit of national repentance.

Concerts Today

By the Fifteenth Cavalry Band, at Fort Myer, Va., at 7:30 p.m.

GEORGE F. TYRRELL, Director.

PROGRAM.

Intermezzo, "Ama" Ingrabam Concert Polonaise, "On Mountain Heights" Kiesler Selection, "The Baikan Princess" Nocturne, "The Monastery Bells" Wely Finale, "On the Firing Line" Lift

By the U. S. Engineer Band, at Dupont Circle, at 7:30 p. m.

JULIUS KAMPER, Leader. PROGRAM.

March, "Brabante"......Maquet Overture, "Barber of Seville".Rossini Daisies from the Floral Suite in C Selection, "Martha"... Waltz, "Tales from Woods"......Straus: Serenade from Ballet, "Harlequin's Millions".......Drig
Dance of the Serpents......Bocalar
Excerpts from "Alma, Where Do

You Live?"......Br
"The Star-Spangled Banner. By the U. S. Soldiers' Home Band. Bandstand, at 4 p. m.

JOHN S. M. ZIMMERMANN, Director.

PROGRAM.

"Piano Man," "Stop, Stop, Stop,"
"Kiss Me, My Honey," "Herman, Let's Dance That
Beautiful Waltz," "That
Beautiful Rag," Finale.
March, "College Life"......Frantzen
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

In the Mail Bag

Readers of The Times are invited to use this department as their own-to write freely and frankly with the assurance that no letter not objectionable in language will be denied publication. Letters must not, however, exceed 200 words in length, and must be written only on one side of the paper. Letters must in every case bear the name and address of the writer as evidence of good faith, but the name will not be made public without the consent of the contributor. Address MAIL BAG EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES HAVE THEIR USES

I wender if it ever occurred to Mr. James Parsley, who calls employment agencies useless, that this medium of obtaining positions for people would not apply to the "good, honest, energetic young man," whom he mentions 4 p. m. The following Masonic organizations in his criticism. He will be sought and will not have to solicit a means of ob-

taining a living. But take the man who does apply through an agency of this kind, for a position. He could not obtain this the services rendered worth something

SAYS HORSE TRADE—POSED AS HUMANE OFFICERS Justice to the public and the company

Some time ago I bought a horse. Of

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

t, and it stood in the stable most of the ime. Naturally, it became stiff from not having enough exercise. One day was driving out to see about some work and I was held up by a humane officer and ordered to take the horse back to the stable because she was a little stiff, with the suggestion that I had better rade and get a better one; and, finally, was held up on two more occasions with the same result. You see, they do this so as to intimidate the owner, so as to make him easy for the horse trader. As I was passing the Eleventh Street Auction Bazaar one day a negro by the name of Conter and a white man named Harp were working together as accomplices to make a trade. Conter suggested trading, and Harp, represent ing himself as a humane officer, threatened me with arrest if I didn't trade. So he followed me to the negro's stable and remained there until the deal was

and remained there until the deal was closed. The Saturday after they were arrested and tried before Judge Pugh for making this trade under threats and false pretense. They were tried on April 24. Both confessed their part in the hold-up. Harp was fined and the negro acquitted. One was equally as guilty the other, and both should have been

fined a sufficient sum to compensate me for the loss sustained, which was \$30.70. That's the kind of justice we get here. which seems to mean "no vote, no say.

PHYSICAL VALUATION OF GAS COMPANY

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

ington Gas Company are very evident from the dividend paid. Is the company entitled to these profits? Is the public entitled to cheaper gas?

The enormous profits of the Wash-

No question is ever settled until it is settled right. The courts have repeatedly declared that a company is entitled to a reasonable return on the value of its property.

requires that a valuation of all of the property owned by the company should be made by an impartial appraisal encourse, I didn't have regular work for gineer employed by the Government. This is the method employed by Chi-cago and other cities in the settlement

of similar questions.

The report should give a statement of:
Yalue of land, buildings and fixtures,
station equipment, distribution system,
(over 430 miles of pipe), holders, fuel supply etc. Overhead charges and en-gineering, amount of depreciation of property, amount of surplus funds amount of depreciation funds, amount amount of depreciation runds, amount of reserve funds, amount of securities held by other corporations, amount of consumers, deposits held. Operating expenses. Operating and other revenue. Descriptive data to explain the above

items.

With a statement of this general nature as a basis of agreement could be reached as to:

e reached as to:

1. A fair value of the property.

2. The price of gas to the public.

3. The profit of the company.

As a result of the Congressional learings winter before last, there is no question in my mind, but that the computes the company of the company.

Washington St. cant question in my mind, but that the com-pany can give Washington 80 cent gas, the same as in New York, Boston, and other cities.

Whether it could furnish still cheap-

er gas and still conserve its property from depreciation and pay a reasonable from depreciation and pay a reasonable return on the property could be ascer-tained by an appraisal as indicated